Surgical Agency, No. 49 Assau-d. TRUSSES. - Rupture cured by Dr. Riggs's PRUSS. Steel spring, covered with hard tubber; used in bee, always clean, does not injure the spermatic cord. Sixty days' to all given No. 2 Barelay-st. LADIES do not pass another week without trying Pyle's O. K. Soap. It bests every other Soap in use for saving laber in washing, without injury to the hands or fabric. It wears double as long as the ordinary scaps. Sold by Grecers generally. Manufactured by Janua Prir., No. 345

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THE NEW SURGICAL REMEDY .- 4 Che

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the b st and cheapest rticle for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Pre-od Restoring the Hulz. Ladies, try it.. Sold by Druggl

TRUSSES .- MARSH & Co.'s RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-t., opposite the church. All kind-Trusses, Supporters (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdomi-Supporters combined) Einstie Stockings, and Mechanical ap-stees for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

New Dork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the tame and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The People's Union War Nominations. Controller LUCIUS ROBINSON of Chemung. Canal Commissioners [F. A. ALBERGER (Long Term). State Prison Inspector .. ABRAM B. TAPPAN of Westchester State Engineer WILLIAM B. TAYLOR of Oncida.
Court of Appeals WILLIAM B. WRIGHT of Ulster.

The mails for Europe by the steamship Arago, will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

We print this morning an address delivered on Thursday by the Hon. Edward Everett, before the Union Agricultural Society of Adams, Rodman and Lorsine, Jefferson county. It is marked by the elegance which is the peculiar charm of the orator's style, and is, moreover, replete with patriotism, and full of instructive suggestions concerning the great questions of the day.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

A heavy blow was yesterday dealt to the traitors in Maryland by the arrest of the ten Baltimore delegates to the Legislature, Mayor Brown, Ross Winans, Henry May, and two editors-of The Baltimore Exchange and The Baltimore South. These arrests were ordered by the authorities at Washington, and were quietly made, although great excitement prevailed in the

All accounts of the reconnoissance made the other day at Lewinsville, Va., declare that the National troops displayed the most encouraging firmoess and bravery in face of a harrassing fire from the hostile batteries. There is no longer any fear of a second panic like that at Bull Run. and the knowledge that our troops can now with certainty be relied on in the most serious emergency has imparted to the army a confidence which is of the greatest value.

From Western Virginialiwe learn that on Thursday the Rebels advanced toward Elk Water and Cheat Mountain Summit. They gained the Summit and pushed on toward Elk Water. Our troops met them, dispersed them, and night fell. On Friday morning two regiments of National troops were sent to cut their way through to the Summit; this they succeeded in doing, the Rebels retreating in disorder. Two Rebel officers were shot near the camp at Elk Water; one of them proved to be Col. John A. Washington of Mount Vernon.

There is no truth in the rumor that Gen. Fremont is to be superseded in his command in the West. The visit of Gen. Meigs to that section is simply connected with the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department.

Green, the Rebel General in Missouri, was at Glasgow, in that State, on Wednesday, but pushed on southward, having stolen a steamer, released a number of Robel prisoners on board of it, and captured the guard of National troops who held the vessel. He bad with him 3,500 men. It is reported, though not on sufficient authority, that Gens. Price and Rains were on Friday within 40 miles of Lexington, Mo., with 15,000 men, and 18 pieces of artillery. A Government agent was a few days since captured in Boone County, and robbed of \$12,000, and a pumber of horses. A bank in Columbia, in the same county, was believed to be in danger also.

Gov. Magoffin has vetoed the resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature concerning the Rebel troops in that State, but the Legislature passed them over his head. The 12d Delaware regiment left Wilmington

yesterday for Cambridge, Md.

Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson, who has just been appointed to the command of the Rebel forces on the Missississippi, was lately at the head of the U. S. forces in Utah, and is (we judge) a good officer. He resigned in California last Spring on purpose to join the Rebele, and has since made his way overland through Arizona and Texas to the Valley of the Mississippi. We infer that the Rev. Gen. Leonidas Polk, D. D., has collapsed. If so, the effusion of gas must have been enor-

THE LATE LIBEL-SUIT.

During the present week, we have enjoyed the luxury of a four days' sojourn at the pleasant village of Pulaski, the eastern half-shire town of Oswego County, within reach of the health-giving breezes of Lake Ontario, having been urgently invited thither by the Hon. Dewitt C. Littlejohn, Speaker of our last Assembly and of several of its predecessors. In other words, we were summoned to "assist" at the trial of a libel-suit, wherein the Speaker aforesaid claimed \$25,000 damages of one Horace Greeley. The alleged libel itself, with other matters urged in aggravation thereof, and the opening for the plaintiff, are given in that portion of our full stenographic report of the trial which appears in our columns this morning. We shall print on Monday the lucid and thorough opening for the defense by Isaiah T. Williams, esq., of this city, and follow it next morning with the testimony adduced for the defense, and the ruling of his Honor Judge Bacon, whereby the great body of the evidence offered on that side was rigorously excluded. If we shall be able to give therewith the burning words which that ruling elicited from John K. Porter, esq., of Albany, we may expect to conclude the publication of the trial by Thursday morning at furthest. The whole will be immediately published in a compact, cheap pamphlet, which can hardly be exceeded in political, legal or general interest by any recently

The legal and paramount interest of the trial will necessarily center in the important rulings of Judge Bacon, to which we have already adverted. As those rulings are not yet in terms before the public, the propriety of postponing comment is obvious. They cannot fail to attract a large measure of attention from the Bench, the Bar, and the Public

If we rightly apprehended those rulings and the charge of Judge Bacon, the Jury were instructed that the article in question was a libel in law and must be taken by them to be one in fact-that no justification of it had been offered, much less established, and the only question left to their discretion was the measure of damages; in assessing which the unequaled circulation and vast influence of THE TRIBUNE were to be taken into consideration. Under this charge, the Jury retired about 5 p. m. of Thursday, and returned a little past 8 to say that they would not be able to agree. In answer to their inquiries, they received some further instruction, but in perfect conformity with what they had already obtained, and again retired, returning within an hour with an assurance that their disagreement was inveterate, whereupon they were discharged without a verdict. We afterward learned that eight of them stood throughout for finding for the defendant, though some of these at times evinced a willingness, in deference to the Judge's charge, to give nominal damages to the plaintiff. Eleven finally were willing to find for the defendant, but the twelfth would not consent. He was for exemplary damages throughout.

-It only remains to us at this time to express our fervent gratitude to the array of eminent counsel whose able, vigilant, and masterly conduct of the defense commanded the admiration throughout of a large and most intelligent auditory, and will, as the report of the trial proceeds, challenge the responsive plaudits of the profession and the public. Their position, in view of the strongly adverse ruling by which they were surprised, was a most trying one, and never were extraordinary difficulties encountered with more commanding ability and unconquerable spirit. The services of these gentlemen to an unfettered and fearless Press will be gratefully and lastingly remembered.

-We would gladly find an excuse for returning our acknowledgements also to the counsel for the plaintiff; and, on reflection, believe we have one. In the course of the trial, they were impelled to introduce, what they at the outset had carefully withheld-the groundwork of another libel-suit which they have commenced against us in behalf of Mr. Littleighn-claiming damages another flea-bite of \$25,000-on which they dilated and commented, both in the crossexamination of the defendant and in the summing up, in such manner as to make it a principal support of the present action. They have thus enabled us to do an act of justice to Mr. Littlejohn which they have hitherto im-

In our daily issue of Oct. 23d, 1860, commenting on two rather tart letters in the interest of Mr. L. which had appeared in The Times of the preceding day, we said-

When I was in Chicago, three Winters since a prominen Republican complained to me that their Governor (Bissell) had ent on a requisition on our Governor for the surrender of ! Littleichn and partner, and it was not compiled with."

This was a mistake-a thoroughly innocent one, but no less erroneous for that. Mr. Littlejohn had not been demanded by the Governor of Illinois, as we supposed he had. How we fell into the error is fully explained in our testimony in this case, which will appear in its order. Suffice it here that we deeply regret its occurrence.

-It remains only to say now that we return from this trial with a refreshed and deepened consciousness of the inestimable value and importance of Trial by Jury. Far hence be the day which shall narrow the province or fetter the independence of the Jury!

LAST DEGRADATION OF TAMMANY

BIALL. The leaders of Tammany Hall have played their game just a little too fine. They used Unionism as a stalking-horse to secure their exclusive recognition by the Richmond-Cagger Convention; but so insincere were their professions that we find them, as the price of their admission, flinging all pretense of patriotism to the winds, and indorsing the infamous Secession Resolutions prepared for the Convention by open sympathizers with treason. "Admit us, and us alone," was their cry to the Regency. "If "you reject us, we unfurl the Union flag, and " will denounce you as traitors before the people. "Admit us, and we are ready to swallow any amount of rebel doctrines that you see fit to " administer." This mingling of threat and promise had its

effect, insomuch that the Tammany men were admitted and the Mozart delegation excluded from the seats already given to them. This done, the Tammanyites-faithful to their odious bargain -allowed the platform to be constructed in full accordance with the secret Circular sent by Messrs. Breckinridge and Vallandigham, in the early part of last June, to the various Democratic leaders whom they believed to be in sympathy with themselves throughout the Northern

States. On that Secession platform Temmany Hall must now go to judgment before the people; and of the popular verdict there can be no doubt. The Old Wigwam, recreant to every principle-false to every friend and every profession, and only conciliatory to its own and the country's enemies-must hereafter take its place among the things that were. The handwriting of Fate is on the walls of its council chamber, and every candidate that it either sustains or puts forward must be defeated.

How difficult would have been the fate of ancient Temmany had its regular leaders proved equal to the emergency, or even adhered to that policy which the younger and more ardent members of the organization had partly succeeded in forcing on the Wigwam's adoption! If, after obtaining their seats in the Richmond-Cagger Convention, the Tammany men had entered their solemn protest against the infamous Secession features of the platform, and-failing to have these struck out-had retired in a body and raised the standard of an independent organization, having Fealty to the Union as its first and only essential tenet of membership-who does not feel that the loyal masses would have gladly gathered round the good old Jacksonian standard thus fearlessly uplifted; and that Tammany might have risen to a power and influence such as she never possessed before ! This might have been; but all this is now impossible. Content with a petty triumph in their little local squabble, the leaders of the Old Wigwam have abjectly made their bed in the slough of sympathy with Armed Rebellion, and there let them lie and die.

WESTERN VIAGINIA.

We yesterday had the pleasure of a call from everal gentlemen-Commissioners-sent hither by Gov. Pierpont of Virginia to negotiate the loan of \$200,000, authorized by an act of the Legislature recently adjourned. Of course, it is generally known to our readers that the Legislature which authorized this loan was the representative of the loyal people of Western Virginia. With the state of facts rendering necessary this loan, we presume they are also somewhat familiar. It ill be remembered that the people of Western Virginia were the first of all the citizens of the secoded States to disclaim and resist the authority of the Confederate usurpers. They led the way-set the example; and Eastern Tennessee, Missouri, and Kentucky have successively followed. They first gave an overwhelming vote against the Ordinance of Secession passed by the Richmond Convention, and immediately followed up that vote by organizing the grand movement to resist and repel the usurpation which led to the Conventions of May and June last, and finally culminated in the present restored Government, of which the Commissioners referred to are the accredited representatives. The Legislature of the new or restored Government, on the 26th of July last, in view of the necessities which compelled them to organize their Union strength into military associations in each county in order to keep down disloyalty within and repel it without their borders, passed the followng act-entitled "An act to authorize the Exexcutive to borrow money on the credit of the State." We copy it entire-both that section authorizing the loan and those sections providing for its payment:

for its payment:

SECTION 1. He it enacted by the General Assembly of Firplinis, that the Governor, by and with the advice and a meant of the Excentive Council, or a majority thereof, he and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the fitste, any sum or sums of money not exceeding, in the aggregate, #2.0,000, at such rate or rares of interest as may be acreed on and for such time or times, not exceeding thirty-four years, as they may approve.

Sec. 2. There is hereby appropriated and set spart annually for the term of thirty four years, from the date of any such loan or loans, a sum exceeding by one per contain the aggregate amount of the athousi interest to be paid thereon at the time of its contraction, which sum shall be part of the shains found and shall be applied as directed by Article 4, Section 29, of the Con-

stitution.

SEC. 3. As security for any such loss or losse, certificates of debt, or bonds of the State, irredeemable for any period net greater than thirry-four years, may be issued, and the revenue and property of the State, or any part of cither, may be plodged for their redumption.

This is the act, whole and entire, as it was passed by the Legislature, and under the authority of which the gentlemen alluded to are now here to negotiate a loan for their State Government. In the counties which acknowledge the authority of the restored Government, and which were represented in the Legislature that passed the act authorizing this loan, there were collected last year for the old Government upward of four hundred thousand dollars. This year, owing to their disturbed condition, the Commissioners estimate that not more than onehalf that sum will be collected. This amount will, of course, go to the new Government, and will abundantly meet the civil expenditures. It will be available in part in December pext. So that it will be seen the new Government so far simply as its civil administration is concerned, is able to take care of itself. The loan which is sought in New-York is for military purposes. As before stated, a general system of military organization throughout the limits of the loyal counties has been entered upon. Already seven regiments have been raised and mustered into the service of the United States, and three more are in process of completion. In addition, home guards are enrolled in almost every county, and are as fast as possible being equipped and subsisted and paid by the new Government. These home guards have, as necessity may require, to be moved from one county into another, as in the case of the recent outbreak in Marion County, in order to look after mischievous and treasonable demonstrations on the part of home rebels. Of course both their subsistence and transportation are expensive, to say nothing about their regular monthly pay, and the many indirect outlays necessary to keep them in a state of efficiency. To meet these extraordinary and unprovided for expenses, this loan of \$200,000 is now sought from the patriotic moneyed men of New-York. We say patriotic, because to give money for anything now-a-days which has a future payment contemplated in it, involves something of patriotic determination. The Commissioners, however, do not rest their claims by any means wholly upon the patriotism of capitalists. In addition to the guaranties which their State Government is able to present, which are esteemed to average those which any State is able to present in times like these, they believe that under the following act passed at the recent session of Congress they are enabled to present an additional guaranty. That act is entitled "An Act to indemnify the States for "expenses incurred by them in defense of the

"United States," and reads thus:

be found as above recited in the official copies of the laws passed at the recent session of Congress. In reading this act, the reason why the appeal direct to the General Government is not made may be seen. It is necessary that the disbursements provided for should have been actually paid out, and vouchers received and filed for them. It has no prospective application, which is just the difficulty the loan sought here on the part of the State of Virginia seeks to avoid. They have, to be sure, already made considerable advances on State account, but the heavy part of their expenditures has yet to be provided for. This act of Congress, of course, then, does not reach their present necessities, and they can use it only as an implied guaranty to capitalists of the loan which they seek. In our judgment, it makes their negotiation a first-class one-for if the Government goes through the ordeal of this rebellion, the military expenses of Western Virginia, incurred in the common interest of the Union, must be repaid. If the act does not mean so, it means nothing.

But we have alluded to this loan not purely as a

question of finance, notwithstanding it has the usual merits of questions of that kind, but also as a matter calling for the patriotic attention of our capitalists. Western Virginia has claims-peculiar claims-upon the generosity of us all. The whole loyal country owes her a debt of gratitude. She was first in the field of all our present allies in the secoded States. Her first regiment, under the lead of the gallant Kelley, opened the campaign at Philippi. She has, with far less propertionate means, mustered more troops into the service of the United States in the ratio of her population than has the State of New-Yorksaying nothing at all about the troops for home defense which she is raising and sustaining in every county. For a people subjected to daily and nightly terrorism this is wonderful, and posterity will accord her more than Spartan honors; it will be recorded to the everlasting disparagement of the moneyed interest of this era if so gallant, suffering, and self-sacrificing a people are permitted to endure their cruel misfortunes unassisted. We have the means here in abundance to assist these people. The sum they ask for is trifling, and we were about to say that it is a shame it has not been tendered them as a gratuity. But they ask no especial favors in relation to it. They are willing to rest it on financial grounds, and to pledge the faith of a loyal and patriotic people, as well as their expectations from the General Government, for its cenavment.

To our moneyed men, then, we would desire to say: Do not hesitate to give these true-hearted people the aid they ask. Give it to them freely and promptly.

A K. G. C. IN LIMBO.

The gentle reader already knows our opinion of the Knights of the Golden Circle. They are either desperadoes or donkeys. They are either swindlers or softs-thieves or naturals-diddlers or dupes-beasts of prey or beasts of burden. There may be individual cases which defy rigid classification, and in which Cuvier himself would be unable to determine the relative proportions of thief and simpleton. This is a difficulty, however, which concerns the General Grand Commander of the Order much more than it does us; for if such loons as John A. Brain-so called from having no brain, probably-are permitted to penetrate the sacred mysteries, and to wear the consecrated armor, and to wield the dedicated weapons, why, the much-talked-of crusade will bring up in jail-where Brain now is-much sooner than pleasantly. For Sir John is in disgraceful durance, for want of a tride of \$6,000 bail money, at Laporte, Ind., and there awaits audience of the United States District Court. Sir John went to Laporte as an artist to sketch the scenery; and also-for he has relieved his conscience by a full confession-" to enlist troops to fight against and destroy the Government." He was suspected; he was pumped; and he is in jail. This is no more than has happened to ther Knights. Was not Richard of the Lion Heart maliciously arrested by the Emperor of Germany, locked up in a Tyrolese prison, and held at the high price of £60,000 ? If gentlemen will go crusading, they must pay the penalty; and especially when they do it after the fashion of Sir John De Brain, who not only crusaded against the Government, but against tailors, tavern-keepers, and other men of trade. For no sooner was he lodged in the donjon-keep of the Castle of Laporte, in all the dignity of a State prisoner, than not only one "mine host," but three " mine hosts"-yes, three indignant taverners-did arrive, each bearing a board-bill which the distraction of the times had caused the Golden Knight to forget. Then followed a tailor; and we suppose the blacksmith who made Sir John's helmet and cuirass and greaves and glaves came next; and that the stable-keeper who furnished his milk-white charger, and Lady Brain's palfrey, were not far behind. In fact, this doughty creature, who with unbleached cheek would have confronted the terrors of a tourney or the bloodshed of a battle royal, wilted under a shower of detainers, and meckly lowered his lance to the lawyers.

But we do not see of what possible benefit his incarceration will be to his creditors. We despise them for their credulity, but we comnisserate their loss of cash, of coats, and of cocktails. When Sir John reveled in the hospitable bar-rooms of the three done-brown Bonifaces and tossed off the jingling julep or the creamy cock-tail, and swore pretty knightly oaths gramercy!" and "par Dieu!" and "by my Lady!" how little did the poor tapaters think that "gramerey!" was all they would get for the fluids so jovially absorbed. When the tailor carried home that fifteen dollar coat-that is, it was to have been a fifteen, though it proved a no dollar coat-and Sir John Brain said: "By my halidom, sir tailor, you shall have your money to-morrow!" then should the tailor have eplied: " No cash, Sir Knight! no coat!" But e didn't. Now, although we have an inexpressible respect for Knighthood and chivalry, and all that sort of thing, and remember to have read Ivanhoe with thrills of pleasure, and canot give in to the new historical opinions which reduce knights errantry to arrant knavery; yet we are not displeased to find the Chevalier Brain in durance. The sooner his spurs are backed off Be it entered by the Secretary of the Treasury in and reads thus:

Be it entered by the Secretary of the Treasury in the Content of the Golden Circle should not deal exactly upon the square. But we would respect to the Government that somethe costs, carges, and expenses, properly incurred by such Sate of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is the Costs, carges, and expenses, properly incurred by such Sate of the Government that somethe costs, carges, and expenses, properly incurred by and Sate to the Government that somethe costs, carges, and expenses, properly incurred by and Sate to the Government that something expelsions, elociting supplying, semine, equipping, by its, and transporting lis troops employed in adding to supplying at transporting lis troops employed in adding to supplying at transporting lis troops employed in adding to supplying at transporting lis troops employed in adding to supplying at transporting lis troops employed in adding to supplying at transporting lis troops employed in adding to supply the press the preaget insurrection against the United Sistes, to be settled upon the square. But we would respectfully suggest to the Government that something the new would respectfully suggest to the Government that something the cost, for on Albany; secondarily, to his taking the oad the hour of its dire necessity join the foes of the hour of its dire necessity join the foes of the hour of its dire necessity join the foes of the hour of its dire necessity join the foes of the hour of its dire necessity join the foes of the hour of its dire necessity join the foes of the its dire necessity join the foes of the hour of its dire necessity join the foes of the hour of its dire necessity join the foes of the its dire necessity join t his unpaid-for boots the better. We do not see

the world than your hippopetamus. Who would not give twenty-five cents with pleasure, or one shilling with rapture, for a sight for Sir John in full armor, mounted upon his prancing steed at a capriole, beaver down, lance in rest! What an acquisition for a circus! What a mine of money for menagerie! What a magnificent "ride-show" for a militia muster! What a man for a melodrama! Why, we have had no Sir Anybody on the stage since Sir William Don; and, faith! now we remember that they locked him up, also, in the Eldridge-street Castle. But the difference is that, though we had Sir William, we had no brain with him, whereas Sir John A. is all Brain.

What we should do with this Light of the Lodges, after he had paid the three hotelkeepers, and the tailor, we do not profess to know. It is just possible that his feelings are of so knightly a nature, that after his degredation, he might ask humbly to be hung; when, of course, his request would be complied with at once. It is more probable that he would ask for the loan of a small amount, and offer to pay faithfully next week. This would require consideration, because lean would be equivalent to donation. On the whole, he would prove such a bother, that we think that we must withdraw all our suggestions, notwithstanding our pity for the poor tailor and the three taverners; and beg the authorities of Laporte to dispose of him to the best of their ability, without sending him Eastward.

THE SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND PROPERTY.

There seems to be a general misapprebension as to the seizure of the property of Rebels in this city, and some fear, we understand, exists among merchants lest in the confiscation of ships, where there is only a fractional ownership at the South, there shall be an unjust sacrifice of Northern interests. This apprehension is possibly aggravated by the question of jurisdiction which has been raised between the Marshal and the Surveyor. There are two acts under which seizure has

been made of vessels owned in part or in whole in the Rebel States; one is entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July 13, 1861. The fifth section of this act provides that when the militia has been called out to suppress an insurrection, and the insurgents have failed to disperse within the time given them; and when the insurgents claim to act under the authority of a State or States, and the Governments thereof do not repudiate such claim nor suppress the insurrection, then the President may declare by proclamation that the people of such State are in a state of insurrection, and may prohibit all commercial intercourse with them, and all property coming from or going into such States, together" with the vessel or vehicle conveying it, is forfeited to the United States. Such a proclamation the President issued on the 16th of August. But the sixth section of the act further provides that fifteen days after the proclamation, any vessel found at sea or in any port of another State, owned wholly or in part by persons in the rebellious State or States, is forfeited. Under this act, Mr. Andrews, the Surveyor of this port, has acted in seizing all vessels here owned wholly or in part at the South, and the United States Courts have full jurisdiction over all such cases. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, has, under the law, power to mitigate or remit the forfeitures where circumstances seem to require it. Thus, where a fraction of a ship belonged to a resident of a rebel State whose loyalty was beyond a question, the Secretary of the Treasury has full power to remit the penalty; or if a ship belonged, as in most of these cases is the fact, to Northern owners, good and loyal men, with only some small portion in the name of some Southerner, of whom, perhaps, they know nothing, and with whom they have no other connection, then some arrangement may be made, either by sale of the minor interest or the giving of bonds in regard to it, so that no loss shall accrue, except to the Rebel owner, and no interruption whatever occur to the business of the ship. It will be observed that the fifteen days' grace are given to property in ships exclusively, probably because there is a joint ownership in such property, such as exists in almost no other, and the propriety of granting an opportunity to loyal owners of ridding themselves of the joint proprietorship which worked the seizure of the whole property, was probably contemplated. The act, being a revenue act, recognizes revenue officers as those to whom the duty of enforcing it exclusively belongs, and the case may be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury for adjudication. The other act, under which the Marshal's proceedings have been, is that of August 6, 1861, and is entitled "An "Act to Confiscate Property used for "insurrectionary purposes." It empowers the seizure, confiscation, and condemnation, during this or any future insurrection against the Government, of any property of any kind which is used or employed, or intended to be used or employed, or such use assented to by the owner, in aiding or abetting the insurrection the prizes are to be condemned in the District, Circuit, or Admiralty Court, and where the proceed ings are instituted by the Attorney-General, or the District-Attorney, they shall be wholly for the benefit of the United States; but where information is filed by other persons, the proceedings are for the use of the informer and the Government in equal parts. Where a ship is concerned the vessel, we believe, is libeled, whether the Southern ownership is larger or smaller, on the plea, under the act, that the property is to be used to aid and abet rebellion Our purpose is simply to state the different laws under which the proceedings are made. The Courts, we presume, will decide the nice questions of law involved.

A brave soldier, and true patriot, Col. Belton,

of the 4th United States Artillery, an officer of

Gen. Scott's Staff in 1812, and a participant in

the Florida and Mexican wars, has just passed

away, in our sister city of Brooklyn. He was a

native of Baltimore, but though born in a Slave

State, he stood faithful in the midst of the faith-

less. Others might abjure their oaths, forget

their honor, sting the hand that nurtured them

in youth, and honored them in manhood, and in

" In his religious duties, he was strict and ex " emplary .- So he lived and so he died, a faile " ful servant of Christ and loyal public officer.
" His last request was that he might be buried "in the folds of the flag of that country which the fought for, with the Cross of his Pain upon his breast. May he rest in peace, and " the everlasting light of God rest upon his souls "and may God raise up more such soldiers as "him to serve the country, and christians, like "him to serve our God." The nation responds with one universal Amen. Who would not rather be this dead warrior-patriot, wafted on the wing of a nation's benisons down to generations red unborn, than those living libels on the name of soldier-Lee, Johnston, Twiggs, Beauregard, and their fellow-traitors ?

THE GREELEY LIBEI, SUIT.—THE TRIBUSE have informed the public that the senior editor of this journal habeen subpensed as a witness in the Littlejohn-Greeley liber suit, and that the sheriff had been disputched for us with an attachment, it may not be improper to say that we did not ap-pear on the opening of the Court, for the reason that we had arranged with A. Z. M'Carty, esq., a connector residing at Pa-laski, to inform us by telegraph when that cause would be reached.

Ou Monday afternoon we received a tolegraph from M.

Warty, saying that it had been set down for Tuesday. We left immediately, and reached Pulaski at 9 o'clock on Tuesday.

morning, where we remained two days, until the close of trial, without BEING GALLED. [Albany Evening Journal.]

-With no desire to raise personal controver sies at this time, we submit that the foregoing is eminently uncandid. Mr. Weed cannot be know that the defense was most anxious to avail itself of his testimony, and fully expected, up to 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, to be favored with it. How and why that expectation was disappointed will fully appear on the publication of Judge Bacon's rulings. Until they are we waive discussion above invited.

The Staatszeitung estimates the majority of the People's Union War candidates, at the approaching election in this State, over the Richmond-Cagger-Secession candidates, at too hundred thousand. This is not an exaggerated estimate. The figure is more likely to reach three hundred thousand.

The Albany Atlas doesn't believe the Union War party in this State will last six mouther But even then it will long outlive the Richmond. Cagger-Secession party, which will be utter extinguished on the 5th of November next.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

False Rumors about Gen. Fremont

CAVALRY FOR A PRUSSIAN OFFICER,

The Arrest of the Maryland Legislators

THE PAY OF VOLUNTEERS.

THE BOUNTY TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

VASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 13, 196L

GEN. PREMONT. The New-York evening papers of this date falsely state that Gen. Fremont has been superseded in his command by Quartermaster-General Meigs. Whatever powers were delegated to Postmaster-General Blair, to rectify disorders and compose difficulties in the Department of the South-West, no action involving the change

and made his report. A BRIGADE OF CAVALRY UNDER A PRUSSIAL OFFICER.

of command will be taken, save by a vote of

the Cabinet, after Mr. Blair shall have returned

Prince Salm Salm of Prussia, accredited by his Government to ours, has tendered his secvices as a cavalry officer of fifteen years' experience. He will be authorized to raise & brigade of cavalry. No better opportunity will ever offer to the horsemen of New-York to enter the Army under favorable circums THE ARREST OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATORS.

Secretary Cameron took the responsibility of sending the traitor Legislature of Maryland to Fort Lafayette. His action is universally approved as courageous, politic, and economical of the power of his Department. An intelligent clerk n the State Department made a complete and accurate list of the Secession members from the newspaper files regularly preserved by Mr. Seward's orders, since he entered office.

THE PAYMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Secretary of War has addressed the following letter to Paymaster-General Larned:

lowing letter to Paymaster-General Larned:

War Department, Bept. 12, 1881.

Sin: You will arrange for the payment of volunteers as directed by the provisions of the act of Congress relating thereto, dated July 24, and as amended Ang. 6, 1861, viz: When organized and accepted by the Governors of the several States, without regard to the date of mustering into the service of the United States, provided payment has not been made by the respective States for which the Government will eventually be liable. Where volunteer regiments have been excepted by the War Department, upon what are termed independent acceptances, you will allow pay from the date of organization of each company with the minimum number of men; satisfactory evidence in each case to be furnished your department before payment is made.

is made.

There is no specific appropriation against which warrants for the \$100 to be paid to widows of deceased volunteers can be drawn, but the Second Auditor of the Trensury proposes to allow the \$100 provided by law to be paid to the widow or heirs at law, along with arrears of pay, and to have the requisition drawn for both against the appropriation "for the pay of the two and three years volunteers." In his opinion, or other nor further application or evidence is required to secure the bounty than that required to to receive the arrears of pay.

APPLICATIONS FOR CHAPLAINCIES. The Navy Department is persecuted with anapostolic applications for chaplaincies, of which there are none now within its gift. One clergman, seeing that Congress had authorized as increase in the "clerical" force of the Depart ment, wrote to inquire if there was a place waiting for him.

THE RECONNOISSANCE.

Lieut. Poe, who directed the reconneiseance of Wednesday, and Capt. Griffin of the battery speak in the highest terms of the conduct of our troops, who bore a hot fire of shells from the Rebel battery, which might have shaken regul lars, without flinching, and were eager to charge

THE RELEASE OF MAYOR BERRETT. Mayor Berrett owes his release from impri nment, prinfarily, to an influence proceeding from Albany; secondarily, to his taking the oad